FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

SUMMERY DULNESS IN THE STREET.

The Gold Pool and the Promised "Corner."

THE POOL MAKE NO SIGN.

Discussion and Speculation as to the July Interest and Its Effect in Deferring the "Corner."

The Stock Market Depressed by the British Protest at Geneva.

London and New York.

Another Fall in Erie Shares in

One of the Pacific Mail Injunctions Dissolved.

Transfers Closed Again.

A Purther Dividend to the Creditors of the Eighth National Bank.

WALL STREET, MONDAY, June 17-6 P. M. On 'Change to-day wheat opened heavy, but under unfavorable advices from the West as to the crop of winter, became steady. Flour was dull and beavy. Cotton was quiet and steady. MONEY EASY.

The money market retained the same general features of ease and quiet. Strictly speaking the offerings were rather more plentiful at five per cent, and new business on stocks was uniformly at that rate, but many lenders got six per cent in the way of renewals of loans where the borrowers were not disposed to make a change or disturb their collaterais for the sake of the difference. Among the government dealers the rates were four and five per cent. A dividend of twenty-five per cent has been declared by the Comptroller of the Currency in favor of the creditors of

THE EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK,
payable on the 19th instant, making in all dividends

to the amount of fifty per cent. Dividends have recently been paid to the creditors of the Ocean National Bank of seventy per cent, and to crediters of the Union Square National Bank of one hundred per cent.

Prime paper was quoted 6 a 7 per cent discount for sixty day to four months, endorsed.

Last year it was to be a one-man power that controlled the market, and produced so skilful a "corner." This year the speculation is in the hands of a powerful pool, long familiar with the devices and manœuvres of the street. In the gold loan market the rate ranged from 3 per cent for carrying to flat for borrowing. The operations of the Gold Ex-change Bank were as follows:—Gold cleared, \$43,063,000; gold balances, \$2,083,150; currency balances, \$2,378,586. The Sub-Treasury paid out \$200,000 on account of redeemed bonds, and \$33,000 on account of interest.

THE SPECIE MOVEMENT. The imports of specie at this port during the past week and since the beginning of the year have been as follows:-

Total since January 1, 1872..... \$712,918

Total since January 1, 1872 \$172,918
Same time 1870. 7,016,220
Same time 1860. 8,904,119
Same time 1868. 3,764,046
GOVERNMENTS DULL AND FIRM. 5000 C6°s, n,Apk Jy. 345, 300 do. 573, 300 SC 6°s, n,Apk Jy. 345, 300 do. 573, 300 do. 57

ness of the call was barely \$50,000 worth, distributed in small lots. There was hardly enough doing to test the market, but the prices prevailing were steady. It is difficult to buy anything like a good first mortgage, paying 7 per cent, at much less than par, and many of the older bonds bearing that rate of interest are worth a premium. The following were the bids at the call :-

were the bids at the cali:—

New York Cen 6%, pc. 88

New York Cen 6%, pc. 88

Fol. 40 Wab 2d m. 23

New York Cen 7%, 816-1024

Eric 7%, 3d m. 72 . 1015

Eric 7%, 3d m. 72 . 1015

Eric 7%, 3d m. 73 . 2025

Eric 18%, 3d m. 73 . 2025

Eric 7%, 3d m. 73 . 2025

Eric 7%, 5d m. 78 . 2025

Eric 8%, 3d m. 78 . 2025

Eric 18%, 3d m. 78 . 2025

Eric 19%, 3

steady. The following were the closing prices: ssee, ex coupon, 78% a 73%; do., new, 73% a 73%; Virginia, ex coupon, 46a 50; do., registered stock, old, 38 a 45; do. sixes, consolidated bonds, 55 a 56; do. sixes, deferred, 17 a 18; Geor-Carolina, ex-coupon, 32½ a 33; do., funding, 1866, 25 a 28; do. do., 1868, 22 a 23; do., new, 21½ a 23; do., special tax, 15 a 16; Missouri sixes, 97% a 97%; do., Hannibal and St. Joseph, 93% a 94; Louisiana sixes, 60 a 65; do., new, 50 a 60; do. levec sixes, 60 a 70; do. do. eights, 78 a 80; do. do. 1875, 83 a 87; Alabama fives, 60 a 65; do. eighths, 86 a 90; South Carolina sixes, 52 a 55; do., January and July, 34% a 35; do. April and October, 32 a 33; Arkansas sixes, funded, 56 a 58.

STOCKS UNSETTLED AND WEAK. The stock market was steady and even firm most of the forenoon, and there was considerable dispo-sition to look for harmonious proceedings at the Geneva Conference. But the afternoon brought cable advices of a course on the part of England which was interpreted to be a virtual rejection of the treaty by that Power, and as the London price of Erie also came much lower, precipitating a sharp downward movement in the price here, the whole list gave way, and the closing hour of business witnessed the lowest stage of the market reached in the reaction since the spring buoyancy. This reversal of the current overtook a fresh speculation in Quicksilver and turned it back between three and four per sympathy with the London decline referred to went off from 59% to 57. Boston, Hartford and Erie advanced from 7% to 8% on the discovery that the

transfer books had been suddenly closed Friday evening, but reacted to 7%. Pacific mail was no exception to the weakness of the afternoon, not-withstanding an order of the Common Pleas dissolving the injunction that was to restrain the The Boston, Hartford and Erie company from cancelling 50 per cent of the share capital as authorized by law.

The following table shows the highest and lowest prices of the principal stocks during the day:-| Highest | Highest | New York Central | 97 % | 97 % | 97 % | Erie | 97 % | 59 % | Lake Shore | 96 % | Wabash | 71 % | Northwestern preferred (ex div.) 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90% | 90%

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE. Monday, June 17-10:15 A. M.

200 Pac M SS Co. 69 200 Un Pac RR. 200 do. 68 2 800 do. 60 do. 68 2 800 do. 60 d

Prime paper was quoted 6 a 7 per cent discount for sixty day to four months, endoused.

Foreign exchange was quiet and the rates settled by one firm, who asked 109½ for sixty-day sterling and 110½ for sight bills, net in both cases.

GOLD 113¼ A 114.

Gold was dull and firm on the basis of 113¼ a 114, which was the quotation nearly the whole day. The little "squeeze" towards the close of last week, while not fathered by the more prominent members of the clique, is supposed to have been accomplished by some of their friends, who thought the pressure was about to be applied. Naturally there is a good deal of speculation as to what the clique will do this week, the last in which they can operate without interference from the Treasury gold, which will, doubtless, begin to come upon the market next Monday in prepayment of the July interest. Unless, therefore, the "squeeze" is attempted before Saturday night the "bears" feel and the July interest has been absorbed and is ont of the way. Last year

THE SQUEEZE

**Was made in August, when the borrowing rate was put up to 1 per cent a day (for one day), and the price of gold advanced at the same time to 115½.

Jose U Fac 108; inc. 85½ 100 do ... \$35½ 100

12:30 P. M.-Before Call. Second Board-1 P. M.

CLOSING PRICES-4 O'CLOCK P. M.

Western Union. 75% a 77% Northwestern... 70% a Quicksilver... 38% a 39% Nwest'n pf.ex d 36% a Quicksilver pf. 48% a 49% Rock Island... 199% a 1 Pacific Mail... 68% a 68% RFPaul... 63% a N Y Central... 97 a 97% St Paulpref... 77% a N Y Central... 97 a 97% St Paulpref... 77% a N Y Central... 97 a 97% St Paulpref... 77% a Erie... 97% a 57% Ohio & Miss... 44% a Lake Shore... 96% a 95% B, 14 Erie... 7% a Union Pacific... 37% a 37% C, C & Ind C... 34% a 1 Union Pacific... 37% a 37% C, C & Ind C... 34% a

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

Cotton Firmer and in Better Demand-Receipts at the Ports 1.886 Bales-Breadstuffs Were Dull-Oats Firmer-Freights Easier-Pork and Lard Steady-Spirits Turpentine Easier-Whiskey Nominal.

Cotton on the spot was in fair demand for spinning purposes, but the reluctance of sellers to operate rendered the market rather quiet, though considerably firmer, at Saturday' prices. Future deliveries were fairly active, with an upward tendency. The sales foot up as follows:—

10,000 bales. Grand total, 14,700 bales. Bates on cotton to foreign ports closed nominal, as follows:—To Liverpool, by steam, 3/d., by sait, 5 231 a 3-16d. To Havre, by steam, 3/d., cond.; all, 3/e., cond.; all, 3/e., cond.; all, 3/e., cond. yet and selection of the following steam, 3/d., cond.; all, 3/e., cond.; all

not more than haif a grade above or below the grade of the correst.—No sales were reported, but the market continued firm at the appended quotations. We smote:—Ordinary cargoes, ide. a 195c.; air do., 175c. a 175dc.; good do., 185c. a 185dc.; air do., 175c. a 175dc.; good do., 185c. a 185dc.; extreme range for do., 185c. a 185dc.; extreme range for continued firm. As a second per below the continued for a 185c. a 185dc.; barriera, be. a 20c.; 8t. Domingo, gold, in bond, 185dc. a 183dc.; Porte Asour Charles, and a 185dc.; a 185dc.; barriera, be. a 20c.; b

t. Louis low extra.

t. Louis straight extra

t. Louis choice double e

t. Louis choice family. Rye flour
Southern No. 2.
Southern superfine
Southern extra
Southern family
Corn meal, Western
Corn meal, Jersey
Corn meal, Jersey

by changed; sales 40,000 lbs. at 772...
bly changed; sales 40,000 lbs. The market was quiet, wirsker.—Receipts, 639 bbls. The market was quiet, but steady. There were no sales reported; quoted at 87% c. a 88c., nominally.

Cotton nominal; good ordinary, 20 4c. Not receipts, 6 bales. Exports—to Great Britain, 85; constwise, 642. Stock, 2,503.

New Orleans, June 17, 1872.
Cotton entirely nominal; middlings, 26c. Net receipts, 233 bates; gross, 263. Exports—to Liverpoel, 1,685; to Havre, 3,139; to Mobile, 3. Sales, 50. Stock, 32,230. Cotton quiet; middlings, 243cc. Net receipts, 51 bales. Saies, 100; Saturday evening, 500. Stock, 3,221. Savannan, June 17, 1872.
Cotton quiet; holders firm; middlings, 24c. Net receipts, 60 bales. Exports—coastwise, 682. Sales, 124. Stock, 3,617

Cotton dull; middlings, 25c. Net receipts, 212 bales. Exports—coastwise, 529. Stock, 8,724. Tobacco very active. Sales 149 hhds : lugs \$8 a \$8 50.
All grades firm.

ports—coastwise, 522. Slock, 5/724.

Tobacco very active. Sales 149 hids: lugs \$3 a \$8 50.

All grades firm.

Oswego, N. Y., June 17, 1872.

Flour steady and unchanged; sales 2,500 bils, at \$8 50 for No. 1 spring, \$9 75 for amber whater, \$10 25 for white winter, \$10 50 for double extra. Wheat doubl, but steady; sales 1,200 bushels No. 1 Milwankee club, \$1 70. Corn quiet; sales 1,200 bushels, at 61c. a 62c. for high mixed and yellow. Oais dull; sales 1,400 bushels Canada 43 Nc. in bond. Corn meal—\$1 50 for bolled; \$1 40 for unbolted per cwt. Milifeed lower; shorts, \$18; shipstums, \$20; middling \$22 a \$23 per ton. Highwines, \$60. Canal freights—Plour to Boston, 6c; to New York, 2dc. to Albany, 42c. Receipts by lake—22,400 bushels wheat; 3,000 bushels rye; 1,452,000 feet of lumber.

Burrato, June 17, 1372.

Grain in store—Wheat, 43,485 bushels; corn, 1,305,535 do.; oats, 542,540 do.; barley, 24,579 do.; rye, 19,500 do.; peas, 1,007 do.; barley malt, 3,331 do. Lake imports—Flour, 14,799 bbls; wheat, 45,000 bushels; corn, 1,305,535 do.; oats, 542,540 do.; barley, 24,579 do.; corn, 17,280 do.; oats, 512,640 do.; barley, 24,579 do.; rye, 19,500 do.; peas, 1,047 do.; rye, 19,000 do. Canal shipments—Wheat, 5,000 bushels; corn, 572,800 do.; oats, 15,747 do.; rye, 19,000 do. Canal shipments—Wheat, 5,000 bushels; corn, 64,500 do.; barley malt, 3,231 do. Lake imports—Flour, 14,799 bbls; wheat, 45,000 bushels; corn, 272,800 do.; oats, 15,747 do.; rye, 19,000 do. Canal shipments—wheat, 5,000 bushels; corn, 272,800 do.; oats, 15,747 do.; rye, 10,000 do. Canal shipments—wheat, 5,000 bushels; corn, 172,800 do.; oats, 15,750 do.; oats, 25,750 do.; oats, 25,750

Jennie Pearsoll, a good-looking colored girl, residing at 46 Wooster street, yesterday morning appeared before Justice Cox, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, as complainant against a discarded Police Court, as complainant against a discarded colored lover, named Jerry Bowden, of 40 Wooster street. Jennie states that the prisoner called upon her Sunday night, under the influence of liquor, and because she refused to live with him again he threw her on the bed, placed his arm under her chin and attempted to cut her throat with a razor. Her cries brought to her assistance several parties residing in the same house, who seized Bowden and wrenched the weapon from his hand. He was arraigned before Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market, vesterday morning, and locked up to answer at the Special Sessions.

THE COURTS.

Interesting Proceedings in the New York and Brooklyn Courts.

General Butler and the Alleged Seizure of the Steamer Nassau-Charge of Bribery Against Internal Revenue Officials-Important Decision-Execution Against the City-Levy on the Portraits in the Governor's Room-One of the Corporation Advertising Bills-The Injunction Against the Pacific Mail Steamship Company - Proceedings in the Ex-Judge Phillips in

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Charge of Bribery Against Keepers in ernment-Important Decision.

the Marine Court.

Before Judge Benedict. dicted in the United States Circuit Court for accepting, as keepers of certain goods seized under lease such goods. The indictment was found under section 98 of the Revenue law of lease such goods. The indictment was found under section 98 of the Revenue law of July 20, 1868, and section 62 of the Internal Revenue law of July 13, 1868. A motion was made to quash the indictment on the ground that persons placed by a seizure officer in charge of goods seized as forfeited for a violation of the Revenue law are not within the provisions of either of the laws referred to, and therefore are not liable for punishment against them. In the course of a decision given yesterday granting the motion to quash Judge Benedict says:—"My present opinion is that such keepers are not within the scope of section 98 of the act of 1868, under which the first count of this indictment is found. The operation of that section is confined by its terms to any officer or agent appointed and acting under the authority of any Revenue law. It speaks of a report in writing to his next superior officer and to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. It provides, as part of the punishment, that the offender shall be dismissed from office. These words seem to me to indicate that the act was not intended to apply to keepers designated to maintain the custody of a property seized by a seizing officer for a violation of the Internal Revenue law. Such keepers can hardly be said to be appointed under a Revenue law. They have no next superior officer, and dismissal from office is not a form of punishment adapted to such a case. The indictment must therefore be quashed. General Butler in Court-The Alleged

Seizure of the Steamer Nassau.

Before Judge Shipman.
The case of Henry A. Tilden against Benjaman F. Butler, in which the plaintiff sues to recover \$60,000 damages for the alleged illegal seizure, at New Orleans in 1862, of the steamer Nassau, was continued yesterday morning. Counsel for continued yesterday morning. Counsel for defendant reaffirmed their views of the case, that the assignment of Hunnewell's claims as owner of the Nassan to Tilden, the piaintiff, was not, even admitting Hunnewell to have been the owner of the vessel when she was seized, such an assignment as did or could convey a right of action to Tilden. Counsel for plaintiff contended that the assignment was valid as conveying a right of action, and cited numerous authorities to sustain his point. The Court admitted the assignment as evidence, saying that the case of Allaire against Whitney was conclusive as to its admissibility.

The testimony of Samuel P. Griffin was read by plaintiff's counsel, to the effect that Griffin, after the seizure of the Nassan by General Butler, became, at the suggestion of Andrew Jackson Butler, the brother of General Butler, interested in the vessel, and that Andrew Jackson Butler was owner of the steamer Nassau, and the Court, without directly deciding upon the question under consideration (the validity of the contricts), directed the witness to continue his testimony. He said that General Butler had told him that if he (witness) could make his recollection of the Nassau seizure agree with his (General Butler's) it would be of considerable interest to General Butler's) it would be of considerable interest to General Butler, and the witness would not lose anything by it.

Much amusement was caused by the production and reading of letters between General Butler and the witness having written a letter to Butler asking him to use his influence with Secretary Stanton in witness' behalf, General Butler asked him what that request referred to; the witness replied that it was merely to save him from a court martial for striking an officer who had slandered General Butler.

George Hunnewell, who claimed to own the Nassau when she was seized by General Butler, then testified that General Butler. reassirmed their views of

SUPREME COURT-TRIAL TERM-PART 2. Verdict of Damages Against the City.

Before Judge Brady.

James Madison vs. The Mayor, &c.—The plaintiff fell into a pithole in Thirty-sixth street, where the Park Commissioners were making some repairs, and sustained injuries, for which he claimed \$5,000 damages from the city. The jury gave him a verdict for \$1,000.

SUPREME COURT-SPECIAL TERM. Decisions.

By Judge Freedman.
Samuel Dorr vs. Daniel S. Samson (two actions).—Orders granted.
James R. Hills vs. George Place.—Same.
Henry J. Smith vs. James G. Tighe et al.—Order denying motion.
Moritz Sahler vs. James R. Terry.—Order granted.
Mary Jennings vs. George H. Barl.—Order granted.

Mary Jennings vs. George H. Bari.—Orde granted.
Albert Bristol et al. vs. Solomon Isaacs.—Same.

SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS. The Comptroller Held Responsible for an Execution Against the City.

Before Judge Brady. John L. Brower vs. The Mayor, &c .- In January, 1871, a judgment was recovered against the city by the plaintiff for \$5,600. The Comptroller failing to pay the judgment an execution was issued, and a levy threatened upon some of the fire apparatus belonging to the city. A stay was procured by the Corporation Counsei against the Sheriff. A motion was made by the plaintiff's connsei to set aside this stay. Judge Brady yesterday delivered an opinion in the case. It will be seen that he sets aside the stay upon the Comptroller. The following is THE OPINION.

the case. It will be seen that he sets aside the stay of proceedings, and throws the responsibilities upon the Comptroller. The following is THE OPINION.

This motion would have been considered and passed upon within a few days of its submission but for the belief, resting upon representations of the Financial Department, that the claim would be provided for. The judgment herein has not been appealed from or assailed in any respect, so far as I am advised, and is, therefore, a lust and established demand against the city, A levy upon the property of the Corporation of the city of New York subject to execution to satisfy a valid judgment is a proceeding much to be regretted, and should not be permitted unless the resources and power of the Corporation through its various departments to provide for its payment are exhausted. The stay originally granted is based chiefly upon the act of 1871, which declares that the chief of the same, and which, if it have any legal force, means velunarily paid by the Comptroller. It has no other signification. What was the precise design of the Legislature is not readily determined, but it may be said that the chief object was to prevent the application of special appropriations to subjects not embraced within them. It has no relation to executions, either directly or by implication, but if thad it could easily be shown to be caurely nugatory, as unconstitutional, and therefore void. It cannot be well asserted that the Legislature has authority to pass laws staying the collection of indigments until an appropriation has been made to pay them. It is not necessary, however, to consider that question. It relates to voluntary payments as suggested and not to those forced by the process of the Courts, which are not only not voluntary, but necessary for the protection of the property of the city and matters of duty.

I do not hesitate now to vacate the stay, and direct the Sheriff to proceed, justified, as I am, in believing that the ludgment will not be immediately paid. In considerati

Brick Pomeroy's Corporation Advertising

Before Judge Barrett. In the Matter of Mark M. Pomeroy vs. Andrew H.

Green.—It will be remembered that some days since Judge Barrett granted a mandamus in this since Judge Barrett granted a mandamus in this case directing the Board of Audit and Apportionment to and the Board of Mr. Pomeroy, presented against the city and county for corporation advertising in the Daily Democrat. Application was made yesterday by Mr. O'Gorman, Corporation Counsel, to amend the order so as to read "shall audit and allow or disallow in whole or in part as to them seems just." He insisted that as the order previously read the Board could only audit the claim in the aggregate and say how much should be allowed, but could not examine each item of account. Mr. Lawrence in opposition said that the statute regulated this matter. The Judge said he would examine into the case and give his decision to-day.

Decisions.

Decisions.

Isham vs. Davison.—The defendant has leave to file rebutting affidavits. The plaintin's affidavit contains much new matter.

Butterworth vs. Volkenning.—Orders settled.
Learned vs. Ryder.—Motion to strike from the calendar denied. Motion to postpone denied upon plaintin stipulating as indicated in the opinion filed.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS-SPECIAL TERM.

Dissolution of the Injunction Against the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. Before Judge Larremore.

Orlando M. Josiyn vs. The Pacific Mail Steamship

Company.—The defendant's company was incorporated in April, 1848, and by subsequent acts was authorized to increase its capital stock to \$20,000,000. On May 11, 1872, an act was passed by \$20,000,000. On May 11, 1872, an act was passed by the Legislature authorizing the reduction of the capital stock to \$10,000,000 upon obtaining the written consent of the stockholders owning two-thirds of the stock, and to this end permission was given to cancel its shares so far as the same can be purchased at prices not exceeding the par value, the shares so purchased to be retired and extinguished in reduction of the stock, and not to be issued again. Suit was brought by the plaintiff, a stockholder, to prevent the company from reducing their capital stock in compliance with the provisions of the act referred to, and a temporary injunction was obtained restraining the officers of the company from making such reduction in the manner specified in the act. Judge Larremore, in a lengthy, able and exhaustive opinion, decided yesterday that the injunction could not be sustained. He holds that there is nothing in the moving papers upon which to form a reasonable presumption of the present or future inability of the company to discharge its liabilities. A more apprehension in this respect was not enough to warrant judicial interference. The Legislature, he further held, had the right to modify the original charter, and its action was valid and binding upon the stockholders unless it should appear that such action was contrary to the fundamental laws of the State. He ordered a dissolution of the injunction.

Decisions.

Decisions. Maurice vs. Dibbs .- Motion granted if moneys are

deposited.
Traxell vs. Haynes.—Motion granted.
Pierce vs. International Insurance Company.—See
memorandum for counsel.

Adjournment of the Court in Respect to the Memory of Ex-Judge Phillips. On the opening of the Court yesterday morning Judges Spaulding, Tracy and Gross presiding, Judge

Van Cott moved that the Court adjourn to Tuesday, van cott moved that the Court adjourn to Tuesday, in respect to the memory of Judge Philips. Judge Spaulding, in response to the motion, referred to the professional and judicial career of the deceased jurist, and ordered that in respect to his memory the Court be adjourned to this morning, and that the calendar would remain the same as on Monday. The other Judges heartily agreed to the order, and the Court then adjourned till this morning.

Attempt to Rob a Bank Messenger of \$25,000-Judge Bedford Sends the Thief to the State Prison for Five Years. Before City Judge Bedford.

The first case of special interest to the public hich was disposed of yesterday in this Court was the trial of a professional pickpocket, who gave his name as William C. Harrison. Henry H. Bull, the messenger of the Central National Bank of this messenger of the Central National Bank of this city, testified that about ten minutes past two o'clock in the afternoon of the 25th of May he had just come out of the Bull's Head Bank on Third avenue. He had in his pocketbook checks and bills amounting in the aggregate to \$25,409, the property of the Central National Bank, and when he got on the platform of a car the prisoner and a party of men also entered the car. While standing at the door, the prisoner, who had a shawl or a piece of cloth over his arm, brought it up against Mr. Bull's pocket, pressed against him and attempted to take the pocketbook. The complainant felt him remove the pocketbook three inches from the bottom of the pocket and prevented him from taking it. They rode along several blocks, and when the prisoner and his friends left the car Mr. Bull followed them through a number of streets, and, although intimidated by the gang, he pursued them and finally caught Harrison in the hallway of the Westminster Hotel.

Mr. Howe cross-examined the complaining witness at great length, but no material alteration was made in the statement of the affair given upon his

direct examination.

There were no other witnesses examined, and the accused did not go upon the stand. His counsel asked the Judge to charge the jury that under sel asked the Judge to charge the jury that under the testimony they could only convict of an attempt at grand larceny, which His Honor declined to do, but, on the contrary, instructed the jury that the least removal of property from the place where it was deposited was a sufficient carrying away to constitute a larceny, provided such removal was of a felonious character. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty without leaving their seats.

The District Attorney asked the Court to pass judgment promptly upon the verdict, because he had reason to believe that the prisoner is an old offender and very experienced in that branch of business.

offender and very experienced in that branch of business.

The City Judge asked Harrison if he had ever been in the State Prison or the Penitentiary; how long he had been picking pockets, and if his portrait was not in the Rogue's Gallery, to all of which queries the prisoner answered in the negative, and begged for leniency because he had a wife and two children. Judge Bedford, in passing sentence, said:—The police tell me that you are a professional pickpocket, and, like all professional pickpocket, and, like all professional pickpocket, and, like all professional pickpocket, and like all professional pickpockets, it is only a question of time as to when they will be arrested. You have been convicted to-day, and I shall send you to the State Prison, at hard labor, for five years, in order to protect banks from such thicves as you are.

Another Garroter Sent to Sing Sing by City Judge Bedford for Fifteen Years.

City Judge Bedford for Fifteen Years. The next indictment which Assistant District Attorney Stewart presented for the consideration

of the jury was one for the serious crime of rebof the jury was one for the serious crime of rebbery in the first degree. Tillman Boose, a young German, was the prisoner, and George Kumps the complainant, who testified that he was a workman in Hoe's printing press manufactory; that while returning from a wedding in company with some friends at two o'clock on Sunday morning he passed through Ludlow street; a young man named Emile Jerk, who was with him, was struck by Wheeler, a friend of the prisoner, who then gave him (Kumps) a blow and took his silver watch, worth \$28, from his pocket; he (the complainant) struck the prisoner in return and recovered possession of the watch; the chain was broken in the attack and a piece of it was found after the assault. The complainant was cross-examined by Mr. Price and stated that he had been drinking wine, but was not drunk.

Emile Jerk was examined through the Court interpreter, and testified that he saw the prisoner beating Kumps and tearing the watch from his pocket; that he (the witness) received a blow in the face, without seeing the man who gave it, which rendered him unconscious; that there had been no quarrel preceding the attack, and no provocation given to the prisoner and his companion to assault them.

On cross-examination the witness said that after the light was over the prisoner asked for his hat, which the complainant refused to give him, but he afterwards got it back in Court; neither Kumps or the witness had a club; the other defendant, Wheeler, was knocked down.

Officer, and when he reached the scene of the occurrence he saw the prisoner coming from the crowd and running without a hat. He caught the prisoner and brought him back to where the party were standing; at that time the prisoner would not admit that any of the hats were his, but on the following morning he picked out his hat.

The defendant testified in his own behalf, stating that he was a silver gilder and worked for ten years for his brother in Boston, who lately went to Europe; on the night in question he (Boos) and wheeler were going al bery in the first degree. Tillman Boose, a young German, was the prisoner, and George Kumps the

accused, and said that he and Wheeler came from behind a wagon.

The jury rendered a verdict of guilty. Counsel asked to have the prisoner remanded, to prove good character.

Judge Bedford said that good character was of no avail in a case of garroting, and sentenced Boos to State Prison for fifteen years.

Prison.

James Curry, James De Forest and Terence
Keran, who were jointly indicted, were tried and
acquitted, the only evidence against them being
that they were drinking lager beer in company with

that they were drinking lager beer in company with Daily.

Reuben Wolfe and Charles Peshel, youths, pleaded guilty to an attempt to burglariously enter the premises of Aaron Cristalar, 764 Broadway, on the night of the 25th May. About \$100 worth (d silver plated ware was packed up ready for removal, but the boys were arrested on the spot. His Honor sent each of them to the penitentiary for one year. James Cooney pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary in the third degree, the charge being that on the 19th of May he broke into the liquor store of John W. Dowling, 71 Eighth avenue. His Honor said he was informed that the prisoner was a professional thief, and sent him to the State Prison for two years and three months.

An Alleged Hape Upon a Little Girl.

An Alleged Rape Upon a Little Girl. In the afternoon Henry Rollberg was placed at the bar charged with committing an outrage upon Mathilda Miller, at his shoe shop, in First avenue, on the 8th of April. A few questions were asked the complaining witness, who is fifteen years of age, after which the Court adjourned. The case will be finished this morning.

COURT CALENDARS-THIS DAY.

COURT CALERBARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part 1—Held by Judge Van Brunt.—Nos. 1414, 1043, 1985, 352, 37, 541, 1591, 1649, 1763, 1575, 3007, 1751, 2035, 2037, 2038, 2041, 2043, 2045, 2047, 2055. Part 2—Held by Judge Brady.—Nos. 660, 622, 693, 770, 2534, 3344, 8434, 8434, 552, 712, 738, 2350, 6305, 646, 655, 670, 720, 7904, 800.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Held by Judges Leonard, Ingraham and Gilbert.—Nos. 124, 135, 136, 137, 138, 89, 143, 144, 146, 146, 147, 148, 149, 160, 151, 152, 153, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 20, 80, 100.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Judge Barrett.—Nos. 8, 17, 29. Call 57.

SUPREME COURT—THAL TERM—Part 1.—Adjourned to Saturday, June 29, 1872. Part 2—Held by Judge Barbour.—Nos. 1256, 1384, 1386, 196, 1072, 1078, 964, 1320, 1040, 858, 862, 954, 404, 1692, 342.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Loew.—Case on. Part 2—Held by Judge Daly.—Nos. 1665, 182, 1372, 999, 2103, 11, 2075, 1494, 1550, 245, 1662, 1617, 932, 1622, 1627, 1661, 1095, 1630.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Tracy.—Nos. 8249, 8690, 8783, 8949, 9084, 9489, 8524, 9077, 9097, 9317, 9947, 9959, 8928, 9100, 9639. Part 2—Held by Judge Spaulding.—Nos. 9200, 9230, 9162, 9179, 9164, 9171, 9709, 9174, 9776, 9166.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

CITY COURT-GENERAL TERM. The Lockwood Libel Suit.

Before Judge Neilson In the action brought by Alvah Lockwood, of the

firm of C. Lockwood & Co., willow and wooden ware merchants at the corner of Fulton and Front streets, New York, to recover \$25,000 damages from Mr. James Edsall for libel and slander, the jury re-turned a verdict for the plaintiff, fixing the dam-ages, however, at \$3,000.

SUPREME COURT.

A Broker's Commission. Before Justice Pratt.

Robert Courtney and John H. Gray vs. Justine Bjorkman.-The plaintiffs are real estate brokers. and sue in this action to recover \$3,000 for their services in exchanging, in the spring of 1871, real estate worth \$135,000, situated at Hudson Park, near Spuyten Duyvil, New York, belonging to the defendant, for real estate in this city belonging to

detendant, for real estate in this city belonging to John Ruck.

The defendant denies that she employed the plaintiffs, and claims that William F. Morgan employed them. She has given Mr. Morgan credit for the services, and they must look to him for their new control of the co their pay.

Verdict for plaintiffs, under the direction of the Court, \$2,750.

UNITED STATES COURT.

The following named retail liquor dealers have been arrested by United States Marshal Barlow and held for examination by Commissioner Winslow:-Patrick Dermody, of Jackson avenue, Dutch Kills; held to bail in \$500. William Heaney, of Ferry street, Hunter's Point; held to bail in \$500. James McCauley, of Blissville, L. I.; held in his own recognizances. John Hemisshit, of 52 Fulton street; held to bail in \$500.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

City Court.—Nos. 294, 295, 243, 225, 230, 161, 186, 103, 164, 245, 287, 25, 27, 157, 75, 96, 141, 126, 111, 234, 247, 248, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 258.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 17, 1872.

The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for June 18:—Nos. 325, 396, 353, 399\flack{\frac{1}{2}}, 416, 416.—
There will be no further day calendar made this term. No. 87, set down for Wednesday, will occupy the rest of the week.

THE CORRUPT OFFICIALS IN PATERSON.

commencement of the Trial of Chosen Freeholders and Others for Indictments have been pending for many months

in Paterson against ex-Chosen Freeholders Zebulon Sutton and William L. Thompson, and John J. Corco ran and William S. Yerberry, contractors, for obtaining money under false pretences from the county. They have been from time to time, and, although set down peremptorily for June 17, the general impression seemed to be that they would be still further postponed, but upon being called yesterday

sion seemed to be that they would be still further postponed, but upon being called yesterday morning Judge Barkalow would entertain no motion for further adjournment and ordered the trial to proceed.

Ex-Chosen Freeholder Zebulon Sutton was first placed on trial, and his case was before the Court the whole day. Mayor Tuttle was employed by the county for the prosecution, while the defence was conducted by Messrs. John Hopper, G. M. Ward and Isaac Van Wagener. The indictment upon which Mr. Sutton was tried yesterday (there are several indictments of a similar nature) was that of obtaining \$112 from the county on a bill for work alleged to have been done by one John Gormley, and the money for which was drawn by Sutton on Gormley's account. According to the evider westerday there was no such man as Gormley, at least he had never done any work for the county, and the inference was that the work charged for, if ever done at all, was done by Sutton, and he paid for it, which would of itself be contrary to law, which prohibits officials from bein interestedg in such things. The testimony yesterday was mostly confined to the facts of Sutton having presented the bill and drawn the money. The bill itself had been endorsed as correct by Sutton and Thompson themselves, and upon their endorsement was it paid by the Ollector. The testimony to prove that this money was fraudulently obtained is yet to be forthcoming, excepting the fact that no such work as charged for could be found.

During the noon recess of the Courts the notes of Judge Barkalow were stolen, and there are said to be strong suspicions that some of the defendants in the case had a hand in their abstraction.

ALMOST A MURDER.

About two weeks ago Teresa Smith, a girl only fourteen years of age, ran away from her parents at 64 Barrow street, and went to live in a house of ill-fame in Wooster street. Her parents instructed a young man named James A. Savage, residing in Clarke street, to hunt her up and bring her home. On Sunday night he met her in South Fifth avenue, in company with a young man named John Rockett, of 121 Bleecker street, and demanded he should deliver her up for the purpose of restoring her to her parents. Rockett, who was intoxicated at the time, remsed to do as requested and abused savage for interfering with her. Savage followed them as far as Bleecker street, when he attempted to take the girl from him by force; but Rockett, determined not to be thwarted in this way, drew a seven-barrelled revolver from his pocket, and, polinting it at the head of Savage, fired one shot, the ball fortunately missing its intended victim, and flattening out against the brick wall at his back. Officer O'Neill, of the Eighth precinct, hearing the firing, rushed across the street and seized the weapon as Rockett was in the act of firing the second shot. A desperate struggle ensued, during which the revolver was again discharged before the officer could wrest the pistol from the infariated man. He was finally conveyed to the station house, corner of Prince and Wooster streets, with the assistance of a citizen, and locked up for the balance of the night. Yesterday morning he was arraigned before Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market, and claimed to have been intoxicated at the time of the shooting, but was committed, in default of \$2,000 ball, to appear for trial. The girl was restored to her parents, where she is at present. Rockett, of 121 Bleecker street, and demanded he

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.

Coroner Keenan was yesterday called to 163 East Seventy-third street, to hold an inquest on the body of George Walter Boyles, a lad twelve years and a half old, who died from hydrephobia. good character.

Judge Bedford said that good character was of no avail in a case of garroting, and sentenced Boos to State Prison for fifteen years.

Larcemies and Burglaries.

Andrew Daily pleaded guilty to grand larceny in stealing, on the 5th of this month, a gold watch and